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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/622,901	07/17/2003	Tomomi Yoshizawa	03412/HG	4583	
1933	7590 11/12/2004		EXAMINER		
FRISHAUF, HOLTZ, GOODMAN & CHICK, PC			SHAH, MANISH S		
767 THIRD A 25TH FLOOF	- · · 		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
NEW YORK,	NEW YORK, NY 10017-2023			2853	
			DATE MAILED: 11/12/2004	4	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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1	Application No. Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summer	10/622,901	YOSHIZAWA ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Manish S. Shah	2853			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	•				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.	. •			
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.				
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acce	epted or b) objected to by the I	Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	∍ 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct					
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary				
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/05/03. 	Paper No(s)/Mail Date of Informal Paper No(s) Other:	ate Patent Application (PTO-152)			

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 10 is objected to because of the following informalities: Applicant claimed "the mean particle diameter of the resin fine particle is from 50 to 500 μ m", which is wrong, it suppose to be 50 to 500 nm. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1-3, 5 & 7-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kaga et al. (# US 2002/0008747 A1).

Kaga et al. discloses an inkjet recording method including ejecting an ink containing pigment ([0082]-[0086]), water and an organic solvent ([0080]) onto an image receiving medium (see Abstract), wherein the image receiving medium includes; a support member having a non-solvent-permeable resin layer (polyolefin coated paper) ([0067]), and an ink image receiving layer, which is provided on the support member, having laminated layers of a solvent absorbing layer containing inorganic fine particles and a binder ([0051]-[0062]), and a surface portion layer containing resin fine particles,

an inorganic pigment and a binder ([0036]-[0049]); and conducting a heating and pressing treatment onto the image receiving medium by a heating and pressing device ([0070]), wherein the heating and pressing treatment satisfies conditions of following expressions (1) and (2) at the same time, $(T-T_G) \times t > 6$, and $(T-T_M) \times t < 3$, wherein, T represents a surface temperature (°C) of a member of the heating and pressing device, which is arranged on the ink image receiving layer side of at the position where heating and pressing treatment is conducted; T_G represents a glass transition temperature of the resin fine particles (°C); t represents a processing time (second) of the heating and pressing treatment; and T_M represents a melting temperature (°C) of the non-solventpermeable resin layer ([0073], [0048]). They also disclose that a thickness of the surface portion layer is from 3 to 10 μm ([0045]). They also disclose that the support member is paper and the non solvent permeable resin layer and the melting point of non-solvent-permeable resin layer is from 100 to 180 °C, wherein the non-permeable resin layer is polyolefin resin ([0067]). They also disclose that the glass transition temperature of the resin fine particle is from 50 to 130 °C ([0048]), and a mean particle diameter is from 50 to 1000 nm ([0043]). They also disclose that the pressure of the heating and pressing device is not less than 0.6 Mpa ([0075]).

3. Claims 12-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kaga et al. (# US 2002/0008747 A1).

Kaga et al. discloses an inkjet recording apparatus including a recording head ([0105]) for ejecting an ink containing pigment ([0082]-[0086]), water and an organic

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solvent ([0080]) onto an image receiving medium (see Abstract), wherein the image receiving medium includes; a support member having a non-solvent-permeable resin layer (polyolefin coated paper) ([0067]), and an ink image receiving layer, which is provided on the support member, having laminated layers of a solvent absorbing layer containing inorganic fine particles and a binder ([0051]-[0062]), and a surface portion layer containing resin fine particles, an inorganic pigment and a binder ([0036]-[0049]): and conducting a heating and pressing treatment onto the image receiving medium by a heating and pressing device ([0070]), wherein the heating and pressing treatment satisfies conditions of following expressions (1) and (2) at the same time, $(T-T_G) \times t > 6$. and (T-T_M) x t < 3, wherein, T represents a surface temperature (°C) of a member of the heating and pressing device, which is arranged on the ink image receiving layer side of at the position where heating and pressing treatment is conducted; $\mathsf{T}_{\mathtt{G}}$ represents a glass transition temperature of the resin fine particles (°C); t represents a processing time (second) of the heating and pressing treatment; and T_M represents a melting temperature (°C) of the non-solvent-permeable resin layer ([0073], [0048]). They also disclose that the apparatus further includes an endless belt, which houses the heated roller, and wherein heated roller or endless belt is covered with silicone resin ([0070]-[0076]; figure: 1-3).

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 4 & 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaga et al. (# US 2002/0008747 A1) in view of Nashikawa (# US 6688741).

Kaga et al. discloses all the limitations of the ink jet recording method except that the porosity of the ink image receiving layer is from 30 to 70 % and thickness of the solvent absorbing layer is 25 to 40 μ m.

Nashikawa teaches that to get the good ink absorbability and gives an appropriate print size, ink image receiving layer has porosity from 20 to 70% (column: 4, line: 54-65) and thickness of the ink receiving layer is 5 to 25 µm (column: 5, line: 5-15).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the image receiving layer of Kaga et al. by the aforementioned teaching of Nashikawa in order to have a recording medium with good ink absorbability and gives an appropriate print size.

5. Claims 17 & 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaga et al. (# US 2002/0008747 A1) in view of De Block et al. (# US 5893018).

Kaga et al. discloses all the limitations of the ink jet recording method except that the heat roller or belt has a surface roughness of not more than 80 nm.

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De Block et al. teaches that to get the glossy printed image, image forming apparatus includes the heat roller or belt has a surface roughness of not more than 200 nm (0.2 micrometer) (column: 7, line: 10-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the inkjet recording apparatus of Kaga et al. by the aforementioned teaching of De Block et al. in order to get the glossy printed image.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Manish S. Shah whose telephone number is (571) 272-2152. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00am-3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen D. Meier can be reached on (571) 272-2149. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Manish S. Shah Examiner Art Unit 2853

MSS 11/8/04